

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. J. Bryan's letter accepting the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the National Committee of the Democratic National Convention, Gentlemen—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can yield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations. In order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not to allow myself to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech, discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

TRUSTS.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the past administration, proves conclusively that the republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any commodity. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to resist against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrowth of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise. I shall select an attorney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend an amendment as well, without impairing any of the trust rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the trust as a "trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts gain the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

The democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protect against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Forest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undesired odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The republican party has persistently refused to comply with the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at

large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetalism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the republican party recognized the necessity for bimetalism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the president, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the bimetallic standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetalism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last republican convention with the endorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and inforces the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the republican administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the senate, now hovering about the campaign for the year 1900 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the democratic party in 1896. It predicted that the republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain and the people have seen the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be enabled to throw their power and influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will turn deliberately from the policy of sound money to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, appears for the first time in a democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment, has three times passed the house of representatives, and has been practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the state legislature. A senator is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for president, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate. A system which makes the senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This has already been applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

LABOR QUESTION.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have a direct interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employees of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and a covert blow at the jury system. A abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impudic administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions in spite of their natural integrity will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be

always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried by his peers.

THE BLACKLIST.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employee under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employer can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

ARBITRATION.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported by the public which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employees. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political structure, it is not surprising that a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the president's official household, the army and navy have their representatives there, the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the laboring class would be of invaluable aid to the toilers, but to the president.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the United States, and its strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic race is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, and a perpetual source of irritation.

PENSIONS.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and its devotion to the cause of the aged and infirm with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest as well as gratitude compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

NICARAGUA.

The democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and operation of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, would indicate that the republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal. It would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, make it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume their responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in congress.

CUBA.

The recognition contained in both the democratic and republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle of self-determination from the realm of politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely entrusted to the republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the "colonial" idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for some millions of people. The expounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with thrifty, intelligent and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

The recent delivery by Washington of the "gun" to the states of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter

into entangling alliances with none are even stronger today than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to go to war, we could not do so without warring with many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign nation.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until today monarchial ideas have barely a foothold in the new world.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries, and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the republican candidate for the presidency, viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If the government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them, the same as we have done the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility. European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the republican party should accept the European idea of protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protector will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provide a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we have sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. They show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels us to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The government, but only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

INCOME TAX.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the definition of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary to amend the constitution to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

IMPERIALISM.

The subjects, however, treated in this war, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon, these ideas of government which we distinguish this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our people's ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens. Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

FIRST SNOW FALLS IN THE HILLS.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 15.—This morning snow fell in this valley. A very severe north wind chilled the air. Two inches of snow settled on Bald Mountain, and it is quite cold here.

BRAIN WITH TWO OWNERS.

Recently John Sterning, Jr., of New York was found, almost asphyxiated, in his room.

The next day intelligence gradually left him. Eight days afterward he was taken to an asylum. The morning following he was quiet and sane. But mentally he was not John Sterning, Jr.

An attendant entered and addressed him. The young man looked perplexed. He had actually forgotten speech and the meaning of words.

His parents came to see him. The proffered caress of his mother was met coldly, and he took refuge behind a chair.

Miss Freda Nelson, to whom Sterning was engaged, was sent to him. It was hoped that the sight of his sweetheart would bring him to his senses. He looked at her inquiringly.

"Don't you remember me?" Miss Nelson cried. Sterning understood her words no more than a baby could have done.

Some one handed him a newspaper. He held it upside down.

The work of developing Sterning's mind was begun with an A B C primer and kindergarten methods. Progress was very rapid, and soon the young man could converse with the fluency of a ten-year-old boy. Everything—marriage, filial relations, government, sun, moon stars—had to be explained. The first sight of a piano amazed him.

John Sterning No. 1 had been a disgracefully bad billiard player. John Sterning No. 2 quickly learned to handle a cue like a professional. Before his mental mix-up he disliked mechanics. Now he had the muscle sense of an artist. He sang and played the piano and banjo.

Under his sweetheart's tuition he had become a devout Christian. The new Sterning was an Atheist.

Now comes a curious feature. Although he did not recognize Miss Nelson, his fiancée, yet, after her frequent visits to him in the asylum, he learned to love her again.

There was no reason why he should be confined, so he was given his liberty.

"It's strange," he said, three months later, "my head feels numb and prickling just like a foot asleep."

Drowsier and drowsier he felt, and finally he had to be carried to bed. He refused to eat anything. About 11 o'clock he awoke. His father was in the room.

"Hello, father," he said. "What are you doing here? What time is it?"

"Eleven o'clock."

"Guess your watch is slow," said Sterning. "It was after 12 when I came home." Then he glanced around the room.

"What's the matter. The whole room is changed. This isn't my room, at all. This is queer. I go to bed in one room after midnight and wake up in another room an hour before I went to bed. How did it happen?"

A great hope filled the father's breast. He trembled as he put the question: "What date is this?"

"Think it's the twentieth," was the doubtful answer.

"Twentieth of what?" The old man could scarcely contain himself.

"November, of course," exclaimed the young man impatiently.

"What did you do last night?"

"Called on Freda, had supper at the club and came home. But what's the matter?"

The matter of course, was that the original John Sterning had come to life again, while the second John Sterning was as dead as the first had recently been.

Why Hair Does Not Curl.

That the curly wool of the African race is extremely fine hair, instead of coarse, as has been supposed from the reputation given it in former times, is one of the statements made by Arthur Thompson. He claims to have discovered the mystery of why hair curls or does not curl. On this subject he is quoted in the New Orleans Picayune as saying:

"Each hair follicle is provided with a gland and muscle. The size of the gland varies considerably in different individuals, and from my observations appear larger and better developed in the negro races. The muscle, I may state, has an influence on the position of the hair, thus converting the shaft into a lever.

"In pursuing my investigations I discovered that straight hair is always circular in section and is usually thicker than curly hair, which is ribbon-like and fine, the finest human hair being that met with in the Bush and Andaman races. These facts have a most important bearing on the subject. In order that the muscle that I have described to you, may act as an erector of the hair, it is necessary that the hair must be sufficiently strong to resist the tendency to bend. If the hair is so weak as to bend before the action of the muscle, the lever-like tendency is nullified. When the hair is fine and ribbon-like, the action of the muscle bends it into a curve, and this is the reason why the hair assumes the curly form in the Bush scalp.

At Asti, in California, last year, a cistern 144 feet long by 34 feet wide and 24 feet deep was formed in the hillside for the storage of wine. The immense tank was lined with concrete 2 feet thick, and coated inside with a glaze as impermeable as glass. The capacity of the tank is 500,000 gallons.

"Come here, Johnny! I'm going to give you a piece of—'Oh, mamma, is it lemon or custard pie?' 'How dare you interrupt me, Johnny? Come here: I'm going to give you a piece of advice!'"

IRISH MOHAMMEDAN.

There is a living curiosity in the City of London in the person of Henry Moore, a self-styled Irish Mohammedan, who tells a story of his adventures in Oriental lands scarcely less wonderful than any "Arabian Nights" tale. Moore was arrested Sunday night on Montgomery street for begging, and appeared yesterday in Police Judge Morgan's court to answer to a charge of vagrancy. He is 74 years of age and wears overalls, a frayed and faded coat of broadcloth and a silk hat, also much the worse for wear.

In 1842, according to his narrative, Moore left County Clare, Ireland, and settled with his parents in Maine. He emigrated to this state in 1849, cleaned up some dust, and three years later took ship for Australia, where he mined in the Forest Creek diggings, eighty miles out of Melbourne. After a stay of four and a half years, Moore set out for a trip around the world, going by way of Ceylon to India. He had £35.00 to his credit then.

Arriving in Hindostan, Moore says a spirit of adventure prompted him to join the Mohammedan faith and become a dervish. In this guise he wandered all over India, made his way into Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass, and finally visited Teheran, Persia. The journey consumed several years, during which time Moore learned the languages of the lands through which he had passed and familiarized himself with the duties and manners of a dervish. After a short stay in Teheran adventures as well as good fortune were fairly poured upon the Celtic follower of Mohammed.

Being the only European dervish ever seen in the kingdom of the Shah, Moore's fame soon reached the royal palace. He was sent for by the favorite wife of the Persian ruler, who talked with him and then recommended to the Shah that he be engaged as Maulana Makahsus, or chief tutor to the royal family. This exalted job, Henry Moore says, he held for a period of five years. He was also given the title of serib, or colonel, in the Persian army, and other favors were heaped upon him by the Shah.

One day, upon finding that the young princess could read and write English, the Shah gave Serib Moore an order on his minister, instructing that officer to confer upon the white man an estate and a pension for life. The minister refused to give him either estate or pension, and Moore told one of his royal pupils about his reception, whereupon the young prince told his father. The haughty minister, Moore declares, was packed off at once to a remote part of Persia under sealed orders to drink hemlock when he reached his destination.

Enemies then sprang up about him, seeking his life, he says. He obtained permission to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca as a substitute for the Shah, and having converted his wealth into £38,000 worth of diamonds, he set out on the trip, intending never to return to Teheran. From Mecca he made his way back to the United States in 1852, and soon lost most of his money in Rocky Mountain mining. Then he tried Australia again, met with more bad luck, and turned up here a year ago, old and with but little cash. He has no money. Moore seems to believe his own story.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The New Honey.

Honey is enjoying renewed favor. Men of wealth and leisure are testing and experimenting with the different kinds of honey, and wrinkling their brows over the problem of producing what seems to them the most desirable flavor during the coming summer.

For the bee is no longer allowed to pursue his own sweet pereginations and sip the nectar of flowers wherever he chooses. Honey made in this promiscuous way is much too ordinary. His actions are restricted and guided. As a result, such honey as never was tasted before is tickling the palates of many. It is the white sweet clover flavor that has gained favor with the epicure, he goes systematically to work to produce it; and plants a large plot of ground, perhaps half an acre, with this particular kind of clover. He has it carefully kept from weeds, or any other variety of clover that might endeavor to find a footing there. The whole bed is inclosed and roofed with a fine wire netting, and the beehives are then placed within the inclosure. From the bee's life, therefore, the spice of variety is plucked, and try as he will he can produce none other than very sweet clover honey. In flavor it is very delicate and almost white in color.

Yellow sweet clover honey is preferred by others. The flavor is slightly stronger than that made from the white variety and its color is a deep yellow. Then there is the honey that is made from thistles and milkweeds; it is amusing to hear producers of such flavors tell of their tribulations in making these wayward plants grow within their restriction. Some of the wild flower honey is almost black in color and the flavor is certainly very different from what it was in the days when honey was honey and that fact settled the question. It is almost verging on the indelicate to mention buckwheat honey nowadays, although it is still acknowledged to have wonderful "staying properties."

Acetylene gas, as is generally known, is produced by moistening calcium carbide with water. Some idea of its extensive use will be gathered when it is learned that there is being erected at Niagara Falls a plant for the manufacture of calcium carbide, which will have an output of 100 tons a day. Electrical energy equivalent to 25,000 horse power will be required to operate it.